

## Note on First Records of *Isognomon* from Easter Island<sup>1</sup>

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MEMBERS OF THE BIVALVE genus *Isognomon* are well known throughout the Indo-Pacific from the east coast of Africa to the Hawaiian Islands. Its flat, often distorted shell is common to abundant under rocks and in crevices in the intertidal and shallow subtidal reaches of the sea. Two species of *Isognomon* are here recorded for the first time from Easter Island.

Two specimens of *Isognomon incisum* (Conrad, 1837) (Figure 1) were collected alive: one (30.8 by 30.9 mm) in October 1991 in the intertidal zone, attached by its byssus to the underside of a rock; the other (8 by 9 mm) in April 1992 at a depth of 20 m attached to a colony of a species of the scleractinian coral *Pocillopora*.

Three specimens of *Isognomon pectinata* (Reeve, 1858) (Figure 2) were found: a pair of valves only (length 14.3 mm) in September 1991 in the intertidal zone, and two specimens (2.6 by 2.3 mm and 4.6 by 3.5 mm) in April 1992 attached by the byssus to the same colony of *Pocillopora* on which the specimen of *I. incisum* was found.

The bivalves were identified in the case of *I. incisum* by their light, horn color, concentric growth lines and radiating riblets, pearly interior, and anterior margin with the byssal notch. In *I. pectinata*, the valves are margined with dark purple and are sculptured by concentric, lamelliform ribs.

The specimens are deposited in the collections of the Museum of Natural History, Santiago, Chile.

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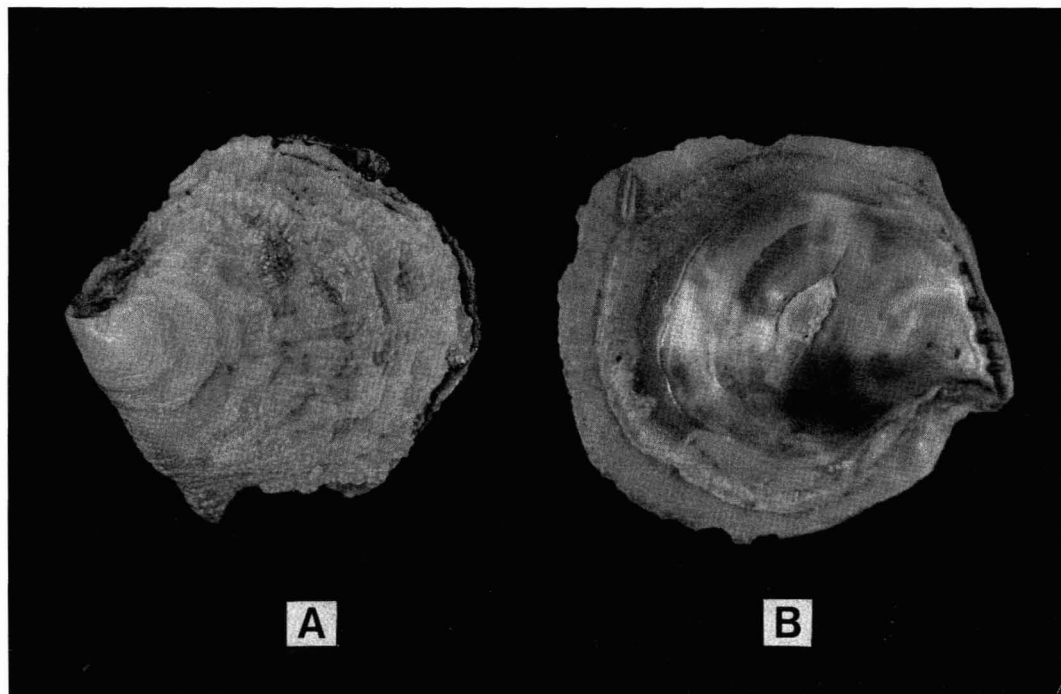


FIGURE 1. *Isognomon incisum*. (A) External view of the right valve. (B) Internal view of the left valve.

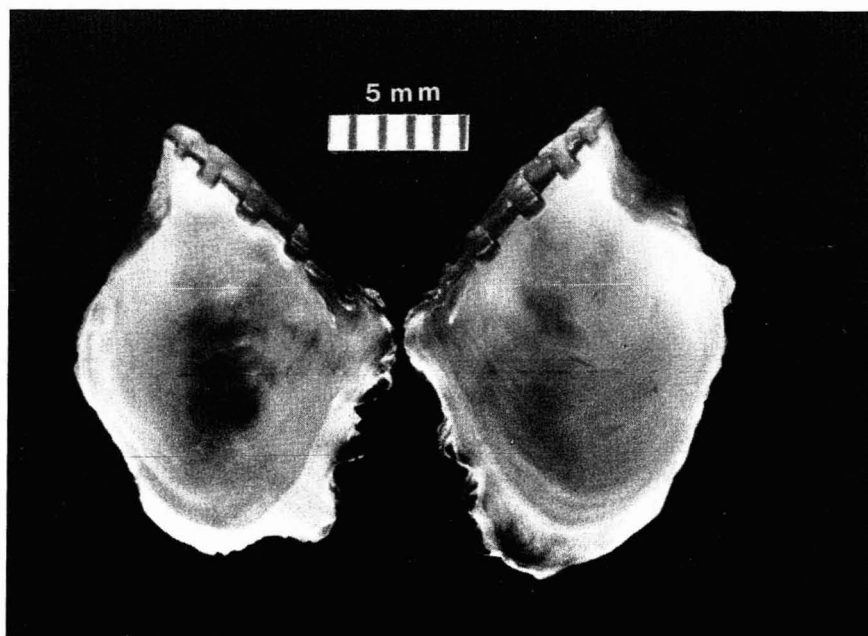


FIGURE 2. *Isognomon pectinata*. Internal views of the right and left valves.